NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-THE WIPE, A TALE O WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway .- OLIVER TWIST. NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Two Highway

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. -JESSIE BROWS

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway,-THE ANGEL O BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY, -ALBERTINE-OLD DAME

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - FANCHON

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway-Two Living Whalks-A Living Alligator-Fat Woman-Giantess. Eustachs Baudin. Open Day and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—EtHIOPIAN

HELLER'S HALL, 585 Broadway. SAN FRANCISCO MIN

HOOLEY'S HALL, 201 Bowery. Sam Sharpley's Min

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. BALLETS. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Sunday, July 2, 1865.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Our city subscribers will confer a favor by reporting any of our city carriers who overcharge for the HERALD Country subscribers to the New York Herald are re quested to remit their subscriptions, whenever practicable by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail. Advertisements should be sent to the office before nin

o'clock in the evening.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Benjamin F. Perry, of Greenville, in that State, to be its Provisional Governor. The instructions to the new appointee and the regulations for a restoration of civil government in the Palmetto State are precipely similar to those contained in the Presidential proclamations appointing Provisional Governors for other States. Gov. Perry is to make arrangements for holding at the earliest practicable period an election to choose members of a convention whose duty it shall be to alter or amend the State constitution, and to take the proper steps for a restore tion of civil authority throughout the Commonwealth. No persons but those thoroughly loval to the national government, and who shall take the oath of allegiance, will be allowed to vote for members of the convention or to be candidates for membership.

By this appointment the only State of the Union nov remaining without a Governor, either elected by the people or appointed by the President, is Florida; and no doubt she will shortly be provided with an Executive. THE SITUATION.

General Logan, commanding the Army of the Ten-

pessee, has issued, from his headquarters, at Louisville. Ky., an order for the further reduction of his force by the mustering out of service of fifteen thousand men.

Major General Meade yesterday issued, from his headquarters in Philadelphia, his official order on assuming command of his new department, the Military Division

of the Atlantic. An Albany despatch states that Governor Fenton yesterday received a telegram from General Grant giving a positive promise on the part of the latter that he will be

in Albany on the Fourth of July. Preparations are being made throughout the country for the celebration of the approaching Fourth of July with an enthusiasm and a magnificence unprecedented in the history of the republic. The termination of the war in such a glorious manner, giving to us a freer country, a more united people and a governmen Stronger and more Cospected the world over, will render the coming Fourth a doubly joyous occasion. Everywhere the veterans will be received with ovations, and will be made to feel that their services are appr ciated. The order for the military procession in this city has already been published in the Hanann, and to-day we give considerable additional information regarding the arrangements for the celebration already completed and In progress, both here and at other places.

A rebel War Department despatch lately discovered in Richmond adds force to statements, heretofore made, to the effect that Robert E. Lee, recently commander of th r bal Army of Northern Virginia, is the persea really responsible for the burning of cotton and tobacco in Richmond and setting fire to that city at the time of the rebel hegirs. It also shows that the evacuation was contemplated at least six weeks before it took place. The despatch, which is dated February 22, is from General Brecklaridge, then rebel Secretary of War, to General Ewell, and advises Ewell see General Lee for the purpose of receiv-Ing definite instructions regarding the latter's prder for the burning of cotton, tobacco, &c. Que of the Henale correspondents who has recentle ! day better.

made a tour through the Piedmont region of Virginia section of country rich in minerals as of the effects of the war and of emancipation that portion of the State. The people generally appear to have had enough of the struggle for a Southern confederacy, are satisfied that it was a delusion, and are now disposed to support the national vernment heartily, satisfied that henceforth all that they can hope for of happiness, security and prosperity lies within the benignant fold of the Union. It is also believed that in ten years, under the new system of free labor, the land and other property will be worth ten times as much as they were before the war.

The following discharged soldiers arrived in the city vesterday:-The Tenth and Seventy-third and detach ments of the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth New York infantry, one hundred and seventy-four men of the Eighth New York artillery, and the Fifth and Eighth nont and Nineteenth Massachusetts infantry

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The government steamer Galatea, Commander Nick on, arrived here yesterday, from Cape Haytien on the

acter are recorded in our columns this morning. In the way was pitched over the embankment at Irvington into the river yesterday afternoon, through the switch being turned the wrong way. One of the passengers, a Gorman named Hoffman, was killed on the spot, and seven other passengers and a number of returned soldiers were injured, one of them, it is feared, fatally. for the bravery of the engineer and firemen, who re mained at their posts and did their best to avert th catastrophe, the whole train would have been hurled down the steep into the Hudson, and the loss of life mu have been fearful. At the time of the accident the switchman, who bears a high character, was away at

tending to other duties at the depot.

The second accident occurred on the New Haven and
Harlem Railroad, and though less serious in its consenine o'clock yesterday morning a New Haven train, travelling at a high rate of speed, was crossing the trestle work bridge near Yorkville at the same time that a Har lem train was crossing in the other direction. The vi bration and consequent heavy strain upon the timb work caused the bridge to settle, the sides of the cars of the two trains came in contact, and the wood work the Harlem car was extensively shattered Several of the passengers were injured, but none killed.

At a meeting of the officers of the volunteer Fire De partment, held at Firemen's Hall on Friday evening, reolutions were adopted, by a vote of twenty-nine to four after an animated debate, declaring that the present partment will continue to do duty as usual until the 1st of August, provided the new Commissioners agree to then give honorable discharges to all the members, but that in case the Commissioners will not concede this the volunteer firemen will discontinue service on the 10th

The street cleaning under the direction of the new co tractors was commenced yesterday. They had but a they will soon have the necessary number.

William D. Mann and Daniel Stratton, Jr., the two mer charged with heavy swindling, in connection with the United Service Petroleum Company, have been locked up, in default of fifteen thousand dollars bail each, to await the result of the legal investigation, which will be enced to-morrow afternoon before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

The police magistrates disposed of the following among other cases yesterday :- John McGoldrich and John Cro gan were held for trial, in default of twenly five hundred dollars ball each, charged with stealing two thousand dollars worth of jewelry from Miss Amelia Rice, of East Twentieth street, during an excursion to Stryker's Bay, on the 22d ult. A man giving his name as Edward Bar rett was committed for trial charged with stealing six hundred and fifty dollars from the pecket of Mr. S. W. Sandford, of 215 Fulton street, in a Broadway stage. After his arrest Barrett acknowledged the and gave up the money. Another alleged pickpocket, named James Wilson, was arrested after a long and hot chase, and locked up trial, charged with snatching a gold watch from the pocket of Mr. Henry W. Rowland of Hudson street, while he was entering an Eighth avenue car. The watch was recovered. John Schneider was committed on charge of picking the pocket of Mr. Samuel A. Brown, dollars, while the two were sitting togother, on Friday night, on a stoop in Sixteenth street. George Deloir, Canadian, was locked up on charge of stealing about five hundred dollars from Jeremiah Davis, at a house in Water street.

The Schuetzen delegations who are to correcent the national sharpshooting contest at Bremen, took then departure yesterday on board the steamship Bremen.

ment have disbanded eight companies of that organiza tion. The members of one of these, Engine Company No. 11, last night indulged in some disorderly proceed ings, which, however, the police soon stopped.

A despatch from Lacrosse, Wisconsin, says that a tor nado yesterday passed over Union county, in that State, which killed seventeen persons, injured about one hun-dred and prostrated fifty dwellings.

The minority of the democratic caucus, held in Columbus, Ohio, Intely, headed by Alexander Long, have issued Ohio, reiterating the old doctrine of State sovereignty. A resolution in favor of organizing the democratic party in the State on the pure basis of State sovereignty offered in the regular session of the State Central Committee, but after being debated an hour or more was declared out of order. The misority, however, per-sist in the agitation of the question, and announce that they will, before the 24th of August, hold a State nominating convention, for the purpose of choosing a State

ticket which they can support.

The emigration across the Plains to California, Utah Idaho, Montana and other western regions is far greater this spring than during any proceeding one. Four thousand westward bound wagons passed Fort Kearny in the month of May.

An extensive wagon manufactory, sash and blin shop and a woollen factory, were burned at Mishawaka, Indiana, on the 23d ult. The loss was nearly one hudred thousand dollars, on which there was but very little

The stock market was firm yesterday. Governments were neglected. Gold opened at 141 and closed at 140% a 140% on the street.

THE PARK AND THE FOURTH.-The Park will doubtless be the centre of attraction on the Fourth of July, especially for our country neighbors who will visit the city in large numbers on that day to see the metropolitan elephant; to see also how gloriously we can keep this most glorious Fourth, the happiest return of the national festival since Independence Day. The Park was never in more enjoyable condition than now. It is fresh, odorous, and bursting with beauty. At every turn you meet with a refreshing landscape. It is a picture gallery of art and pature combined; art, however, decidedly having the advantage, and helping nature out, if not always in good taste, certainly with very costly labor. One may visit the Academy of Design, and see there pastoral pictures of all kinds; shady nooks and picturesque groves; sheep browsing in green pastures, and delicate bits of water scenes, with aquatic birds, perchance dressing their plumage; in short, everything that pencil, and color, and canvass can produce; among which are a few good pictures and several wagon loads of bad ones. Then, taking the cars, he can ride to the Park, and enjoy another picture exhibition, a succession of landscapes, where real sheep and birds, and genuine grass and foliage, and a fresh, bright atmosphere, set pencil, and color and canvass at defiance. No doubt thousands will visit this picture gallery on the Fourth, and they could not spend the

The facts and data given by our Texas corspondent, in the communication which we ablish to-day, will be found not only interestg but of the highest importance, showing, as they do, happy, harmonious and mutual arrangements between the late rebel forces in Texas and the imperial party in Mexico. It would seem to be an established fact that each party rendered the other all the assistance in their power, whether the assistance asked was reasing their respective forces, furnishing supplies in clothing or material of war, or trading in cotton. On all these points there was a mutual understanding—an extensive contraband trade carried on, which did not even respect the articles contained in the stipulations under the surrender of the rebel forces to the United States authorities. The facts related thus should be officially investigated by the government, in order to let the world see what the boasted neutrality of the French government has been

Among the mass of facts on this point are several captured letters, some of the number being in the form of official reports, which state explicitly in detail the agreements between the rebels and imperialists. Foremost in importance are the letters of Brigadier General Slaughter, of the late rebel army, in which it is stated that amicable arrangements have been established with the imperial or Maximilian commander of the port of Bagdad, on the Rio Grande. In these official communications General Slaughter explicitly states that the imperial commander had agreed to permit all the arms, ammunition and other matériel of war to pass over the river from Mexico to Texas, to the full extent desired by the confederacy. In addition to this, it is offi-cially stated that the imperial officer asserted that "he had received private instruction" to that end. From this statement General Slaughter philosophizes that the cause of Maximilian in Mexico is identical with the interests of the confederacy, and vice versa. In order that this harmonious arrangement may be more fully shown, General Slaughter further states that he bas received a communication from the imperialists that a bearer of despatches from the Juarez party to the federal government has passed into Texas, and that "he has sent out secuts to intercept him." Here, then, is the direct statement that they are doing each other's work. But all this the rebel General states is only in accordance with his programme with General Mejia before the late commander at Bagdad arrived and assumed his duties. These arrangements extended to a contraband trade in cotton. Millions upon millions of dollars' worth of cotton was run out of Texas by the rebels into Mexico under this alliance, and immense fortunes made by the leading robel officials in that locality. When the federal forces reached Brownsville long lines of wagon trains, loaded with cotton, were arriving from all directions. portion of which fell into our hands. But this being discovered by the rebel speculators, couriers were despatched to meet the trains and turn them towards Rio Grande City, where a large amount, not only of cotton, but of ammunition and implements of war, which were enumerated in the stipulations of surrender, were passed into Mexico.

Since the imperial commander stated that he had private instructions to assist the rebels, the question is, who gave him those private instructions? Did he receive them from General Mejia, Maximilian or Emperor Napoleon? The letters of General Slaughter state that this officer had recently arrived from Europe, and the inference is that be received his private instructions from Napoleon himself. Where, then, is the boast of the French journal in this city and the Emperor's home organs of the strict affairs? Does this look as though the French had rendered the rebels no assistance? Here is the official statement of a rebel general that all the assistance asked for has been rendered. What has Napoleon to say in reply to these developments? There may have possibly been some excuse to palliate the course of the French authorities in the case of the Stonewall, but there is no excuse or possible apology for this trade on the Rio Grande. It has been carried on boldly, in defiance of international law and in direct conflict with the professions not only of Maximilian, but of the Empe Napoleon. The fact of the ter is, this Mexican expedition of Napoleon has been a double-faced thing throughout. He violated his pledges to England. He represented to that government that it was only for the purpose of settling claims, and not to interfere with the local government. The English government soon saw that they had been deceived and were being used to overthrow the existing power and establish monarchy, and with rew from the alliance. Napoleon then held out plausible theories to our government, pledging neutrality, which now appears to be of the same character as the pledges to England, and only a cover to more easily aiding and assisting our enemies. The daily developments are constantly adding to the evidence that the Mexican enterprise of the French was not only for the purpose of upsetting the republic of Mexico, but through it to render all the assistance possible to those in rebellion against the United States, and thus destroy and break up the largest and strongest republican government in the world. In this e has failed, and now the tricks and devices of Napoleon are becoming known, and will soon be brought home to him with the force of revolution in public opinion, which will make his seat no easy one. In the meantime we trust that President Johnson will lose no time in investigating these developments on the Rio Grande, and, if proven true, in calling Napoleon to an account for his double dealing.

OUR SOLDIERS,-We receive a great many letters from soldiers asking for information as to why they are not mustered out, why they do not receive their pay, or their bounty, and so forth. No doubt there is just cause for complaints like these; but then the soldiers must be patient. The government has a beavy work to do in disbanding and paying off our immense army and disbursing the enormous expenditure, which, for the past year, amounted to twelve hundred millions of dollars-a hundred millions a month. It may be disheartening to some regiments to see others going home while they are detained in unpleasant inactivity, doing merely nominal duty, which must be wearisome after the exciting campaigns through which they have passed: ! of the millions! In a word how can the cavi-

but then they cannot all come home togethey Their pay will come in good and the bounties due to them will doubtedly be paid on application to proper quarter. In the meantime, we say, the soldiers must be patient. They must not expect too much of the government. Everything will come out right in time.

The Coming Contest Between Property

The civil war which lately rent our countr s now happily over, but the days of restor peace find us far from being in the same position which we occupied previous to the struggle. The leaders of the South, though failing in the object for which they threw their section into revolution, have not failed to revolution ize both the political ideas of our people and the future destiny of the States. ourage of our soldiers, the organizing industry of the War Department and the genius of our generals in the field, we have brought back e Union and enthroped it again in paramount authority: but let none be weak enough to magine that our national government of th present and of the future either is, or can ever again be, "the Union as it was." The Union the old constitution lived its day, falfilled its mission, became inadequate to the expandwants of the country, and is now more. It was of admirable model that period of our national in fancy to meet whose needs it was created; but in the eddying whirlwind and earthquake of the late rebellion its delicate adjustment of machinery proved unequal to the strain, and our rulers were obliged from time to time to supplement its failing powers by the arbitrary enactments of what was called "military ne cessity." To save the national life and keep its current flowing full and free, it became requisite now and then during the deluge of civil war to break down some of the constitutional limitations which were its old banks or boun daries; and the mistake of our Northern copper heads lay in this, that they mistook the mer dead and motionless banks on either side for the living and resis'less current, and cried that our liberties were perishing, when in fact the rushing volume of the American or democratic idea was only spreading over a wider extent of space and channelling out a broader, deeper and less obstructed course for its future pro-While certain technical violations of the of

constitution, however, were thus essential to the salvation of the country during the past four years, and were therefore justified, it is clear that such violations, now that we are again at peace, should be brought to an end as rapidly as possible. The laws, only interrupted by force, should be allowed to resume their normal sway; and every effort of the national Executive be directed to clearing away the wreck and restoring the old ship of State to that goodly and gallant trim in which she rode when the tornado of domestic strife first struck her quivering hull. The jury-maste of "military necessity" should be replaced by the spars and rigging proper to the dignity and essential to the orderly progress of the vesse in her new career; and, since it has been prove that the old constitution is inadequate to control or cover the present developments of our national expansion, no time should be lost in taking the requisite steps to secure a new, improved and enlarged chart for our future guidance. In a word-to quit metaphor-the administration of President Johnson should take steps at the earliest possible moment to secure a revision of the organic law of the land, so that hereafter we may not be compelled to persist in certain technical violations of the existing constitution, but may be provided with a new and amended instrument, whose provisions will be adequate to all the emergencies. subsiding deluge of civil war will be found to have deposited over the political surface of the

country. The objects for which the Southern leader plunged into revolution were twofold; the first being to retain political ascendency for their section, and the second to enlarge the area of slavery, fortify its existence and deliver it forever from the dread of the encroaching spirit which marked the growth of liberal id throughout the Northern, and more especially the New England, States. In those objects they failed; but the revolution which they set in motion for their own ends accomplished its career, though producing results directly the opposite of those which the originators hoped Slavery, which the framers of our present constitution found existing on this continent as an institution of foreign growth, in place of being strengthened by the rebellion is now utterly extinct; and the extreme theory of State rights which the fire-eaters of the Gulf States invoked as the palladium or magna charta of their tree son, now slinks into a corner with crippled wing, and is in such bad repute that even its good qualities are likely to be improperly overlooked and disregarded in the general detestation of the errors which it was strained to cover. If only for a final settlement of the slavery question, with its incidental correlative of negro suffrage, a deliberate and authoritative utterance of the American people in the shape of a new constitution is urgently needed; while for the re-establishment of relations between the revolted States and the national government, and for the exact demarcation of the just limits of State sovereignty in the future the measure we advise becomes a paramount necessity.

There is yet another new issue raised by the vast debt with which the late war has so heavily burdened the future industry of the country. It is the establishment of some fixed limitation to the control which individuals-the great masses of our votersare hereafter to be allowed over capital and property. At present it is urged, and with truth, that the national debt is so widely scattered and divided up among all ranks and classes of the voting population that no fear need be entertained of any successful movement looking to its repudiation. For to-day this is very well; but the merest tyro in finance knows the tendency of capit al to accumulate in a few hands, and in ten y cars from now we may safely predict the the voters not holding any direct or co trolling interest in the national debt will atnumber those who do more than ten to one. When matters arrive at this issue the question must inevitably arise: What proter tion can be given to property in the hand of the few against the tyranny or injustice of votes in the hands

tal of the country guard itself exainst the efforts which demagogues will be sure to make sooner or later, for a repudiation of the burdens incurred in putting down the rebellion? That we cannot take away any rights now held by the people is very certain; and that an attempt deprive individuals of their votes would result in only making bad worse is equally clear. But while thus leaving to each individual the right of suffrage as at present, might it not be well in framing the new constitution which is so urgently needed, to create in the revised instrument some provision for giving representation to property? Let each voter as now qualified retain his vote and use it as he pleases; but'let the tax lists of the country be basis on which each mun holding property, in a greater or less degree, shall cast aditional votes in some established ratio with his possessions. This, in its present form, is a mere suggestion; but will be found to merit the profound attention of the best intellects in the and; for unless some bulwark can be raised within the next tem or half dozen years, to serve as a breakwater between property and he power of individuals, the capital so lavishly and patriotically invested in the support of the war, will, at the end of the time named, be completely at the mercy of a majority, lraving no knowledge of any personal interest in its preservation, and eager to repudiate it as an unrecompensed burden.

Some of the Curiosities from the Inco

The income lists for 1864, now in course of sublication, present some very curious facts. By comparing them with the returns for the previous year we obtain many queer developnents. For example, one man who had no income in 1863 now returns ninety-four thousand dollars. Another, under the same circumstances, returns eighty-eight thousand. On the other hand, the incomes of regular business men, like Moses Taylor, vary very little. Mr. Taylor returns about five thousand dollars less than in 1863 on an income of over five hundred thousand.

Take the cases of two of our leading dry roods merchants as instances of curious luctuations. One merchant returns an income of six hundred thousand for 1864. His sales were over forty-two millions of dollars. The next highest sales in dry goods were over thirty-nine millions of dollars. But the merchant through whose hands this immense amount of money passed returns an income of only three hundred thousand dollars. The previous year he returned an income of one million eight hundred thousand dollars-the largest in the city. This tremendous fluctuation startles everybody and shows to what changes our business men are subjected. Astor was generally considered the richest man in the city, and people were astonished when, in 1863, he returned an income of only eight hundred thousand, and was eclipsed by the dry goods merchant with his million of dollars more. But the present returns show that the merchant has fallen to three hundred thousand, whereas Astor, whose property is in real estate and bonds, and is never diminished or increased by speculation, will appear at the

old figure, or possibly a little higher.

It is evident that many persons return larger incomes than they actually possess, and pay the taxes on them, too, in order to maintain business or a social standing, and to get credit. A pork dealer who has recently eloped to Eu rope, and carried with him, it is said, half a million of dollars of other people's money, returned an income of fifteen thousand in 1863. and of thirty thousand in 1864. Really he had. we presume, no income at all. Again, there are persons who live at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, keep their carriages, and have a box at the opera, and yet only return an income of six hundred dollars. This is jocosely accounted deduct his house rent from his income, and by the supposition that each one of these persons deducts the rental of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Matrimonial alliances are often based upon the income lists, some adventurer being willing to pay the tax upon fifty thousand dollars in order to get a rich wife. Sometimes the adventurer afterwards discovers that his wife's wealth resta upon an equally unsubstantial basis. The moral of all this is that the income lists give us no true idea of our citizens' incomes, but are a curious index to the pride, plots and vanities of mankind

THE PARK.

The Saturday Afternoon Concerts—Pre-parations for the Fourth, &c. The threatening state of the weather yesterday, which,

like a bad bill, was always promising to pay and didn't, kept many visitors away from the Park. Rain or no rain however some fifteen thousand persons presented themselves, and it is satisfactory to add that the concert passed off without interruption from Jupiter Pluvius.

There was a sensible diminution in the number of carriages on the Mall, and also on the broad drive from Fifth avenue round by the Green and the head of the lake, which, by tacit consent, is coming to be regarded as the "Rotten Row" (let us hope a more savory not will be given it) of the Western World, where the rank and fashion of upper tendom can take their airing with out hurrying, can see and be seen of their friends, and can admire and be admired at leisure. Small as the concourse of spectators was comparatively. there were salient features enough in the crowd to make up a remarkable picture. Among the visitors ther were as usual many of the exiled children, of Abraham who resort in large numbers to the Park on their holy day, and who apparently find the borders of the Croto lake a more pleasant place of sojourn than the waters of Babylon proved to their forefathers. Plainly noticeable also were many fugniva Southerners, to whom the scen must have suggested strange thoughts. The Arabs have a proverb that "the camel knows himself when he goes under the mountain." Assuredly these once bearing "chivalry" must here feet pretty much in the shade, looking on the ovidences of wealth and prosperity aurrounding them, and reflecting and prosperity autrounding them, and resecting upon their own poverty strickes, plantations. Bet these were rally odd itams in the sum total. Of the other visiters what can be said? Dressed with that mary lings combigation of was and elegance which, Americans in the hot season understand so well, they gathered round the mast stand awarned up the fraginal flexible bases, or one take thand awarned up the fraginal flexible bases, or one extent that of the drams, could reach them, and where their masterial grant of the drams, could reach them, and where their masterial detectation, most har 5 been about as great as that derived from one Affician tor stone. A supplied showman one defined American tor stone, a supplied to the said authority of the social from the first of the world. For any rate, nowhere clase could we find such a gathering, in such a place, unmarred by officious policemen, or red legged soldlery and aquite tied drags apparent. There is an open moor on the outskists of an English manufacturing borough, known as the change of Leeds. Our Park, year by year, as our irrepressible boundaries extend further and turther in that direction, in hecoming the lungs of New York, and a very capacing pair of lungs it will be—worthy of such a city. Those saids of our citizens find here their Sandaga, these Newport, or their Cape May and, raneween body had norse, the limits. their own poverty stricken, plantations

its limits.

The musical programme yesterday was well chosen, as it generally is, and the selections from Laccrezia Borgia and the Bohemian drit, together with the Bell Mazarka and the closing medicy, introducing Auld Lang Syne and Home, Swort Home, wore given with admirable 1826. There were sears and

Religious Intelligence. SERVICES TO-DAY.

At the Second Universalist church, Second avonue, or-ner of Piscentis street, the Roy. G. L. Demarest, pastor, services will be hold at a quarter to eleven A. E. Subject

The Rev. Dr. Westcott will preach in the church on the south side of Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. Subject in the evening—"The Rebe Its Close and Lessons"

At the South Baptist Church, West Twenty-Afth atreet, near Eighth avenue, the Rev. Halsry W. Knapp will preach morning and evening at the usus hours. At St. Ann's Free Church, Eighteenth Arcet, near Fifths

avenue, the Roy. E. Menjamin will present at a quarter to eight and half-past senso clock in the merning, and at half-past three in the afterapon—the latter service for deaf mates; and the Rev. S. Tuttle Smith all a quarter to sight o'clock in the eventing

At the Canal street Prestyrentes church, Grone street, near Canet, the Rev. Alexander McKelvey will preach at half-past ten A. M., and half-past three P. M.

At the French Church du St. Peprit, Twent seconstreet, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Divine servicithis morning at half-past ton o'cleak, by the Rev. De Verren, rector. Miss Emeas Hardinge will appare for the First Spirit unlist Society, at Hope Chapel, 720 Broadway, at hair past ten and hair past seven o'clock. Subjects.—"The Temple of the New Religion," "Independence Day" in 1865; an Oration for the Times."

At the Memorial church, Hammond street, corner of Waverley place, the Right Rev. Bishop Potter will hold an ordination this morning. Services at half-past ten A: M., and a quarter to eight o'clock P. M.

At the Bleecker street Universalist church, corner of Downing street, the Rev. D. K. Lee, pastor. Services at half-past ten A. M., and half past seven P. M. At the Catholic Apostolic church, Sixteenth street, be tween Sixth and Seventh avenues, there will be a lecture on certain portions of the Book of Revelstions this even-ing, at half-past seven o'clock.

There will be a Sabbath evening discourse in the Church of the Puritans, Union square, by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, on "Conscience, the Discoverer of Crime," at half-past seven o'clock.

At the Church of the Resurrection (Episoopal), Thirty fifth street, a few doors east of Sixth avenue, the rector the Rev. Edward O. Flagg, will preach at half-past ter A. M. and four F. Mi

At the Baptist Mariners' Temple, Oliver street, the Rev. J. L. Hodge, D. D., pastor; expository lecture on the Book of Jonah, at half-past ten A. M. Regular monthly Sunday school meeting at a quarter to-eight P. M.; interesting speeches expected; singing by the chil-

A sermon will be preached before the Young Men's Association of St. Peter's church, West Twentieth street, near Ninth avonus, this (Sunday) evening, by the Rov Alexander S. Leonard, D. D., service communicing at

At St. Paul's church, Hoboken, the rector, Rev. V Bruce, will officiate to-day. Subject of the morning ser mon—"The Joy of the Angels." The Paulier in the evening will be chaunted; subject of the discourse— "Humility and Vigilance the Preludes of Christian Sec

At the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeeme Eighty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenue Yorkville, the Rev. J. W. Shackefrord (late of the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J.), rector, services at haff-pa-ten o'clock in the morning and at a quarter before eight

H. Hilliard, missionary.

The prophet S. S. Snow will preach in Jones' Assembly Rooms, 656 Broadway, at three o'clock in the after noon, on "Faith, Hope and Charity."

noon, on "Faith, Hope and Charity."

A religious discussion commences at Metropolitan Half, No. 95 Sixth avenue, at three P. M. Subject:—"Has Spiritualism any Foundation in Truth, or is it a Hall'enation and Contrary to the Teachings of Jesus Christ?"

At All Saints' Protestant Episcopal church, corner of Henry and Sammel streets, the rector, Rov S. J. Corneille, having roturned from Europe, will resume his pastoral duties to-day. Services at half-past seven P. M. Strangers cheerfully provided with seats.

"The Second Advent" will be the subject of a lecture by J. Thompson, in Metropolitan Hall, 92 Sixth avenue, on Sunday evening, at eight o'clock.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF ST. JOSEPH'S

LAYING THE CORRER STONE OF ST. JOSEPH'S-CHURCH, ST. LOUIS.

(From the St. Louis papers of June 26.]

The corner stone of the new Church of St. Joseph (German) was laid yesterday by the Right Rev. Bishop Kenrick.

Never on this continent, and soldom on the continent of Europe, have we witnessed a larger gathering present at any similarly interesting ceremony, than that which was congregated on Sunday evening. Besides the compact mass in the streets, hundreds crowded the top of the church and the roofs of the surrounding houses; the various societies marched into the open square reserved for them, each one headed by a splendid band, and as the Archbishop, with mitre and crozier, attended by his clergy to the number of some thirty, in full canonicals, ascended the platform, the effect was truly grand and impressing. As a confirmation that we do not exaggerate, we may mention that the organized societies slone-numbered over three thousand three hundred. Fully numbered over three thousand three hundred. twenty-thousand people were present. The cost of the church, when completed, is estin at from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

at from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

ECCLESIASTICAL RECONSTRUCTION.

By far the most important event which has yet of curred in the way of church reconstruction in the Sout is the recent organization of an annual Conference the Methodist Episcopal Church in East Tennesse Bishop Clark having constituted the conference by the transfer of six ministers from a conference of the log States, admitted into it no less than forty-three minister from the Southern Methodist Church. The new conference starts with a membership of six thousand four his dred and nin-ty-four, and has preachers stationed Tannessee, North Carolina and Georgia.

Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia.

BEQUESTS.

The will of the Rev. John A. Vaughan, recently decessed at Philadelphia, has been admitted to probate. After the death of the will of the decessed, the following bequeste are to be paid:—American Bible Society, \$500; Board of Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal church, \$500; to Renyon College, Ohio, \$400; for libraries for slips.of. war on military posts, \$1,000; Bishop White Prayer Book Society, \$250; for parish libraries for-the-use of Episcopal ministers, \$200; for the education of young men preparing for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the house of the decessed, at 1,433 Filhert street, Philadelphia; for the Episcopal church in Hallowell, Maine, \$100.

DR. WILLIAMS, OF NEW YORK, AND THE CHICAGO.

On dit that the chair of Natural and Revealed Religion in the Chicago University has been tendered to the Rev. W. R. Williams. D. D., pastor of the old Amity street church, in this city, of which he has been the solapastor, having spans thirty-five of his best years thore.

pastor, having spast thirty-five of his best years there.

THE "DESIGNABLE" PEW.

A pew in a Congregational meeting house is thus advertised for sale in the Amherst (Mass.), Express.—A new in the meeting house of the first parish in Amherst Theman that owns the pew owns the right of a space just as long as the pew is, from the battom of the meeting house to the lop or roof, and he can go as much higher as he can get. If a man will say my pew and sit in its on Sundays, and repent and be a good man, he will gave a Heaven, and my pew is as good a place to statt frozens any pew in the meeting house.

Hookey's, Messreaus will open at Brooklyn Athenses on Thursday evening, July 6, for a few nights, past opening stabe Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, and

OSGAL-CONSERS IN THE COUNTRY. -The proving les an about to be treated with something worth how ning to this summer. Mr George W. Morgan, the need applished organist of Grace church, who now and the a goes to Boston to develop the qualities of the 1900 ster organ for the instruction and delight of the Man minus, hos hits upon the idea of giving a series of organ the different citie, throughout the country during the sminner. At Mr. Morgan is an United prarably good organiss, no doubt this novelty in cometre performances, will be fully appreciated both in the Eng; and West

THE NAVY.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GALATEA. J. The United States steamer Calates, Community or Nich-olson from Cape Haytien, whence sho sails AJune 24, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is

A list of her other?

Obstandies—S Nichelson
List deams and Exceptive Ophers—100. McFarland,
Acting A sistent Propagato—A W. B.
Acting A sistent Propagato—A W. B.
Acting A sistent Propagato—A W. B.
Conson.
Acting A sistent Norwen—W. J. P.
Conson.
Acting A sistent Norwen—W. J. P.
Conson.
Acting A sistent Cassay.

Begineer.—First Assistant T.
Conson.

There Assistants J. B. McK.
Charles Road, J. P.
Conson.

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Charles Road, J. P.
Conson.

There Assistants J. B. McK.
Charles Road, J. P.
Conson.

Co

Payma fer's Clerk Wir S. Riddio.

The Philad siphia Corn Exchange.

The Corn E chance of this city have adjourned over until Wednes any next. No business of any moment will be done will then, as it is the intention of our citizens to celebrate the coping Fourth with more than usual